### MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1882.

Abbey's Park Theatre-Mother-in-Law. Matines. Aguartum - 1th at and Stradway, Matines. Bling Opera House -The Strategists. Booth's Theatre-Romes and Julies. Brooklyn Park Theatre-Mills Estime. Europel's Nuseem-Bradway and Shat. Doly's Thentee-The Passing Regiment. Matines Grand Opera House-The Desicheffs. Matines. Clabe Dime Museum-298 Bowery. Haverty's Nibto's Garden-Prits to freland. Haverly's 13th At. Theatre-Sit. Maline Waverly's 5th Av. Theatre-Luctor Assurance, &c. Hat Haverly's Theater, Brooklyn-Officia, Matines. Ha teen Square Theatre Famiralla. Nather, New Theatre Comique. The hapr. Manner. Nevelty Theatre, brooklyn, E. D. Dreams. Son Francisco Minstrela-Broatway and 19th at. Matines. Standard Thrater-Pairnes. Matter.
Thulin Exentre-Inc discken von Corneville. Matines.
Tony Pastor's Theatre-Variety. Matters. The Caning-Hagne's Strictsh Operatio Minetrole Union Nature I heater-The Lights o' Loudor Windoor Theater-Humpty Dumpty. Hattnes. Worth a Mus-um-101 Buwery.

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1882.

As we look forward over the year which is likely to prove unusually eventful. While, too, we are of course unable to foresee just what shape or direction events will take, we can at least point out the movements which have begun and the questions which will press for a solution. It is well night certain that the social or political condition of more than one country will be considerably modified before the next year rolls round.

In our own country we shall witness what ministration. It is plain enough that the success of the Republican party at the next Presidential election will be materially affected by the action of the executive department and of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives during the coming twelvemonth. If men of questionable character are to be allowed a place and if schemes intended to promote a profuse expenditure and to open the door wide to corruption receive encouragement, such a low as in 1874 rebuked the scandals of the GRANT Administration.

We shall watch, also, with keen interest the attempts of the Staiwart faction, once more dominant, to avert the threatened breach within the Republican party, and the efforts, equally astute and resolute, on the part of Mr. BLAINE and his large following to retain their influence in the country. It is not impossible, moreover, that the clashing of personal ambitions may further the development of political revolution in the Southern States, seeing that the Stalwart leaders are known to have encouraged does not hesitate to say that, when the weil to cooperate with Democratic debt payers. We are not of those, however, who conceive that a third party can at this time be created in this country. But if in the course of the year the so-called solid South should be broken up on the question of repudiation. and if the Democratic party should be clearly and boldly kept before the country as debt-paying party, we believe that it would assimilate the soundest and strongest elefulness and triumph of the Democratic party that its leaders in the twelvementh now beginning should give no uncertain sound touching the issue of financial probity, as well as touching its honored principles of administrative economy and decentralization.

In the United Kingdom men will recognize the imperative necessity of dealing in some trenchant way with the Irish difficul-When the year which has just closed began, we were told that the GLADSTONE Land bill would prove a panacea for all existing troubles; but the measure, so loudly vaunted, has now been for months in operation, yet the state of things in Ireland is certainly not improved. With more than 350 persons imprisoned on mere suspicion, and denied the privilege of a trial, and with 50,000 soldiers quartered in the disturbed districts, it is plain enough that Ireland is treated no longer as a part of a free nation, but as a conquered country. Whatever may be the individual opinions of Englishmen regarding the rent question, this, at least, must be plain to all, that the GLADSTONE Cabinet, notwithstanding its high-sounding professions and its unlimited resources, has thus far wholly failed to solve the Irish problem. A continuance of the present situation will not be tolerated, and when Parliament reassembles one of two courses will be taken by the party now in power. The GLADSTONE Ministry may persist in the harsh work of coercion, strengthening its hands by permitting all cases of felony and misdemeanor in Ireland to be tried by a court without a jury, and ruthlessly ejecting, by the intervention of the military, every non-paying tenant, although it may be at the risk of depopulating whole districts. Should they venture, however, to pursue such a policy, and thus revive the methods of Wentworth and of CROMWELL, in the year 1882, they will not long be able to support the odium of the collisions, atrocities, and sufferings which will unfailingly result. It is just possible, on the other hand, that, diamayed by the ignominy and difficulty of the attempt to govern freland as a conquered country, and swayed by the more generous or discreet members of their party, the GLADSTONE Capital may consent to release the imprisoned victims of vindictive persecution, to so far modify the Land act as to greatly further the creation of a peasant proprietary, and to devise some form of local selfgovernment for Ireland. Sooner or later these things must be done, and the party, whether Liberal or Conservative, which shows a willingness to do them, and to thus is manually aliay the discontent of Ireland, will go fat to insure its triumph at the next general election.

There are other questions of great mo-

tenant farmers of England and of Scotland will clamor for concessions analogous to of land in Ireland. Men of small means, mand that the long promised equalization of the county franchise with the more favor- | sula, able conditions which obtain in boroughs shall be postponed no longer. Another movement whose progress will be scanned with lively curiosity is the agitation for Fair Trade, which is most active in the very centres of manufacturing industry where Mr. Cobden and the advocates of free trade were once all powerful. Another matter of importance to the free and efective expression of the popular will is the alleged intention of Mr. GLADSTONE on the opening of Parliament to efreumscribe still imposing additional restrictions on the free-

dom of debate.

new year will witness some material revisions of the existing Constitution. If a majority of the Senate agrees to go into joint convention with the Chamber of Depu- antee for the peace of Europe. ties, the single Assembly thus composed will be asked to pass upon a programme whose main features are already defined by the tude of the new Ministry toward the Vatiof M. PAUL BERT to the Ministry of Public Worship has thus far been accounted a sign of hostility to Rome, but the relations of the civil power to the Church may be profoundly medified by the estrangement among the advisers of the Chief Magistrate, of Italy from the French republic, and the cessation of the Culturkampf in Germany. As to the accessions in North Africa, we may say that the annexation of Tunis on great popular reaction will inevitably follow | the east is not unlikely to be followed by material gains at the expense of Morocco on the west; nor is it probable that Great

> would have been the natural allies of the French republic. In Germany almost everything relating and if they are ratified by the Landnomical council for the empire, analogous | render only a nominal alleriance. to that already organized in Prussia, the creation of a Government monopoly of torender the emptre financially independent

Britain, under her present Government,

which has haunted French Kings and

statesmen since the time of Louis IX.

would thus be realized, at the expense, how-

toward consolidation. As regards the foreign policy of Germany.

of its constituent States, would obviously

constitute the most effective step yet taken

on the support of BISMARCE, far more in-

HUMBERT's Ministers. The working of the expanded suffrage with which the Italian people are to be in- | to introduce in 1830. trusted will be watched with curiosity during the year now begun. Will the new less solve the questions raised by the war northern provinces, and thus restore to comfited affices, Peru and Bolivia, on the power the Conservative party, comprising other. It may be that Admiral Montero or will the class now enfranchised give evi- ment which, finding the fifty hope of Amerdence of advanced Liberal, not to say Res mean intervention, encouraged by Gen. publican, proclivities? Will the effort of the HUBBBUT, entirely futile, will assent to present Ministry to contract an alliance the terms of peace proposed by Chill. Or it lasting sympathy of the Ita ian people, now | the creation of an authentic and responwill the old Raim irridenia agitation for the | ing to concede a territorial indemnity, will | tional one. The churches, the theatres, and acquisition of Triests and the Trentino be | be constrained to formally incorporate Peru |

Kingdom for discussion, and perhaps for less effort of maintaining harmony between to rob her of the fruits of honorable victory settlement, during the coming year. The its Transleithan and Cisleithan dominions. The acknowledged failure of the Austrian officials to Germanize Bosnia and the Hetzethose which have been offered to occupants | govina has somewhat chilled the disposition of the Vienna statesmen to follow Bistoo, in the agricultural districts will de- | MARCK's advice and seek the expansion of the Hapsburg empire in the Balkan penin-

The Russian people cannot hope for any genuine reforms during the coming year from a Czar whose every thought and every act seem to be suggested by the terror of assassination. Nor is it likely that the present Emperor will seek to check the plots aimed against his life, and to gratify Panslavic aspirations by a new attack upon the Sultan, when he remembers how completely, in the case of his father, the same expedient failed to appease the Nihilists. The agreement said to have been reached further the rights of minorities by rules | at Dantzic between the Czar and his aged end to the rumors of an alliance between In France it is well nigh certain that the Russia and France; and, taken in connection with the cordial relations now existing between the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, it may be said to constitute a guar-

There will be, in other words, no war in Europe during the next twelvemonth, unless Bismanck chooses to make one for his Gamberta Ministry. The chief object of own purposes, or to embroil France still these revisions will be to reconstruct the | further with the other Latin nations. Italy, Senate, by which the reactionary Assembly | as we have seen, is aiready estranged from of Versailles tried to balk the republican | her French neighbor by the latter's annexaproclivities of the French people. It is pro- tion of Tunis, and now the entrance of posed that in filling vacancies in the num- French troops into Morocco is exciting a ber of life Senators, the Chamber of Depu- great deal of indignation in Spain, which ties shall vote in concurrence with the Sen- looks on that part of Africa, once ate, while as regards the elective members | governed by the Spanish Arabs, as a field of the upper House, it is intended to en- which should rightfully be reserved for large and remodel the Electoral Colleges | Iberian expansion. With the exception of so as to secure a strong infusion of republi- the quarrel with France, which may can sentiment. The GAMBETTA Ministry not improbably be engendered by the wish also to purge, in some degree, the ju- invasion of Morocco, the prospects of dictary of the monarchical and reaction- Spain, during the year now begun, are ary elements which find in it their brighter than they have been for some time last stronghold. The means adopted to past. Compared with its predecessor, the this end will, however, be scrutinized with Sagasta Ministry, which came into power care, for, while the French people are re- last February, undoubtedly represents the solved that every department of their Gov- triumph of liberal ideas, and the mingled ernment shall be in sympathy with repub- prudence and firmness with which its pronow beginning, we can perceive that it is lican ideas, they desire at the same time gramme has been carried out is proved by that the judiciary shall be independent the gradual dissolution of the old revoluof Ministerial control. It is also probable | tionary parties. While steadily upholding that the method of choosing members of the | the Constitution of 1876, Schor Sagasra has lower House will again become a subject of | not disguised the pleasure ne felt in lookdebate, and a Ministry headed by GAMBET- ing for support to the camp of ad-TA will encounter no great difficulty, after | vanced Liberals. It will be well for the the Senate is reconstructed, in substituting | firm planting and swift development of the Scrutin de Liste for the Scrutin d'Arron- free institutions in Spain if the presdissement. Among other matters which ent Ministry is able to maintain itself will engage much attention in France for an extended period. It must be owned, will virtually be the first year of a new Ad- during the year may be mentioned the atti- however, that its situation is a very delicate one, seeing that it came into power through can and the extension of the French a fusion with a wing of the Conservatives possessions in Africa. The appointment | under Gen. Martinez Campos, who separated from Canovas DEL Castillo on account of the latter's Cuban policy. Should SAGASTA go much further in his concessions to Liberal opinions, the danger is that the friends of Martinez Campos will abandon him and return to their old comrades. For these reasons, the political situation at Madrid will be more than usually interesting during the ensuing year.

At the other end of Europe the signs are that the Turkish Pashas will be suffered to continue their work of embezzlement on this side of the Bosperus for at least would resist by force the absorption of the another year. It is possible, however, whole Barbary coast by France. The dream | that the Ottoman empire may fall to pieces without the interference of European powers. According to Mr. BLUNT ever, of affronting England, Italy, and medan world, the time is ripe for a movement to this end were to be witnessed tions between BISMARCK and the Vatican, the Sultan's richest dependency. Egypt will payment of just debts is the main question | The terms of the agreement between the | not be permitted to withdraw itself, either before the people, Republican voters will do Papacy and the civil power will soon through Turkish intrigues or an outbe made known when the bill providing break of the native troops, from the for the partial repeal of the May laws is | tutelage of England and France, which are lation are satisfactory to the Holy See, oasis, there is no likelihood of collision between Muscovite and British interests so tag, the Chancellor should be able to long as the Graps for Ministry remains in command a majority for his favorite power. In Afghanistan the British protégé, measures in the German Parliament. In Abd-En-Rhaman, has no longer any rival ments of the opposing organization. It is that case we may witness, in the course of to fear, aithough his General, who has certainly of vital import to the future use. | the coming year, the institution of an eco- lately occupied Herat, may be disposed to

> In the more remote East the next year will perhaps witness a great development of Britbacco, the imposition of a tax on beer, and | ish commercial enterprise, for the work of perhaps the passage of a law providing for | colonial expansion which has just been begun quadrennial Parliaments and blennial budg- by the annexation of northern Borneo will ets. The tobacco monopoly, which would | find ample room for new acquisitions in the larger Spice Islands. How much is yet to be accomplished in this quarter will be evident wisen we call to mind that the northern half of Sumatra, the larger part of Borneo, almost all of Celebes, and the whole of New it will almost certainly be pacific during | Guinea are still in the possession of the the ensuing tweivementh, unless the league | native tribes. In Further India it is with the Vatican should become so close probable that Franco will pursue a and cordial as to entail some difficulties policy looking toward the virtual annexawith the kingdom of Italy. Should the tion of Tonquin, and will thus not only open Pope prefer to remain in Rome, an effort | the sole means of river communication with may possibly be made on the part of the the southwest provinces of China, but take German Government to fortify the law of a long stride toward her contemplated abthe Papal guarantees, which at present description of the Annumite empire. In China pends upon the will of the Italian Legisla- itself, it seems that the treaty concluded ture, by an international sanction. We with Russia by the Marquis Tsexo is reneed not say that the practical outcome garded as a proof of weakness and of such a measure would be to pusillanimity on the part of the Czar's Govplace the Italian Government under a crument, and has been followed by a serious sort of tutelage. Should LEo XIII., on the decline of European influence. The Reacother hand, decide to forsake the Vatican | tionary party, however, headed by Tso, the and accept an asylum in the episcopal town | conqueror of Kushgar, and the Progressive of Fulda-a step which is by no means so | party, led by Li, the famous Viceroy of wildly improbable as it seemed six months. Tehe-ii, are very nearly matched, and some ago-the Italian kingdom would find itself | obscure intrigue of the palace will probably exposed to the common enuity of all Catho- | determine which of the two shall acquire aslie powers. We must expect, also, to see | cendency during the year now begun. In the Vatican, from the moment it can rely | Japan a resolute effort will be made to reduce expenditures more nearly to the level flexible and exacting in its dealings with of the national resources, and by a vigorous the French republic, as well as with King | development of popular education to prepare the country for those parliamentary institutions which the Mikado has promised

> In South America the new year will doubt-Electorate be concentrated mainly in the between Chili on the one hand and the disthe firmest friends of the Savoyard dynasty. | will succeed in forming a d. facto Governwith the Hapsburg monarchy command the | may be that Chin, after waiting in vain for momentarily embittered against France, or sible Government, competent and willpresently revived? These are all questions | in the Chilian republic, thus accomplishing we may begree to see answered within the year. I the very work of territorial aggregation In Austria-Hungary no important moves which the Incas had in view on the eve of ments or events need be expected so long as | the Spanish conquest. To whichever of its relations with Germany continue to be | these alternatives chill may be forced to friendly, and so long as the purcellation of | have recourse, it has been made clear by the the Sultan's possessions in Europe is de- expression of nubile epinion in the United erred. The role of the dual monarchy is States, since the publication of the BEAINE-

ment which will come up in the United | cessantly expended in the well nigh hope- | fear no effort on the part of our Government | as to facilitate egress in cases of fire or accident. over unprovoked aggression.

Italy's Antarctic Project.

The disaster that has befallen the Jeannette will no doubt help to satisfy Italy that she decided wisely in postponing her longcontemplated and cherished expedition to the Antarctic seas.

In many respects this project was invit ing. It was a variation from the endless chain of voyages toward the North Pole. Its plan had a certain charm of novelty. It seemed fitting that Italy, as a southerly maritime power, should conduct a quest into the Antarctic zone, leaving its Arctic counterpart for the investigation of northern countries. This expedition, too, had a double purpose, being the joint enterprise of a Genoese Committee and the Argentine Government. It was to give the latter a preliminary exploration of the coasts of kinsman, the German Kaiser, has put an Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. Thus a practical purpose was joined to an experimental search.

The highest latitude ever reached in the Antarctic Ocean is a little over 78°; this was accomplished fully forty years ago. Ten years earlier BISCOE had discovered Enderby Land and Graham Land, penetrating to 682 south; and not long after, Balleny and DUMONT D'URVILLE had each seen land in about the same latitude as BISCOE. Capt. Cook had, in 1773, made earnest endeavors to reach land. under instructions from the British Admiralty to "use his best endeavors to resolve the much agitated question of the existence of a southern continent;" but his quests were not in the right longitude for this purpose, so that he found no signs of the looked-for continent. WILKES, WED-DELL, and others contributed their share toward disclosing the mysteries of the Antarctic seas, WEDDELL finding no land, but reaching latitude 74°; but all were outdone by Sir James Ross, who, discovering Victoria Land, by a gallant, adroit, and indefatigable penetration of an ice belt which previous navigators had pronounced impassable, came upon a clear sea, and was able to proceed along the Antarctic continent beyond the 78th parallel, and to sight a burn-

ing volcano, which he named Mount Erebus. That marked the furthest reach of austral discovery, and it was attained, as has been said, forty years ago. Since then voyages of much scientific and general interest have been made, but none with such results in poleward penetration. Not long ago Capt. FULLER of the whaler Pilot's Bride went to latitude 68°, which is perhaps the furthest reach attained by any whaling vessel. The Challenger, in her famous cruise, was able to use steam to go through openings in the ice, and traced very care-

fully the northward Antarctic currents. The Italian project originated in the national pride evoked by the success of Lieut. Bove of the Italian navy, who had accompanied Nordenskiöld is his famous northeast passage. It was agreed that Hove deserved to command an expedition of his own; and the Argentine Republic offering a steam vessel, on condition that a preliminary coast survey should be made of Patagonia, the two plans were combined. It was argued that if so much could be done by Ross in a sailing vessel, greater

results might be hoped for with steam. But on sober thought, the main expedition has been postponed, if not wholly abandoned. The cost, and the forbidding character of the Antarctic seas as shown by the failures of so many navigators to penetrate and other close observers of the Moham- to high latitudes, and particularly by the enormous fields of piled-up ice constantly Spain, which in the existing state of Europe | great spiritual revolution, whose first step | moving northward toward Cape Horn and would be the overthrow of the Turkish | the Cape of Good Hope, seem to render caliphate. It would not be surprising if a the proposed expedition useless. The experience of Arctic voyagers proves that to the internal policy of the empire will in Arabia or Syria during the coming steam may be of no avail against the ice the fusion movement, while Mr. Blaine hinge on the establishment of friendly relatively relatively relatively for the pole; and that Bove had knowledge nor the means to avoid it? really no reason for supposing that he

could go further than Ross. The expedition has been changed into an Argentine project for the exploration of the new and vast Patagonian coast line which laid by the Government before the Prussian | vitally interested in controlling the Sucz | the republic has lately acquired by its Legislature. If the changes now proposed | Canal. In central Asia, although Russia | boundary treaty with Chili. This will be a by BISMARCK in the obnoxious Falk legis- has at last obtained a foothold in the Merv less ambitious but probably a more fruitful as well as safer quest.

## State Receiverships.

We have received the report of Mr. HENRY J. SCUDDER, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to examine and pass the accounts of the receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company. It is an interesting document, and exceedingly satisfactory in one respect. It shows that the affairs of the insolvent corporation have been honestly managed, though at great cost.

The expenses of the receivership have certainly been large. Mr. Scuppen says they are so enormous, viewed in the aggregate, that they appear to present an aspect of waste and wrong doing; but when subjected to careful inspection in detail "they seem not only sustainable, but almost mevitable, under existing usages." The vast expenditure is rendered necessary, he thinks, by the defective statutory regulations for winding up insolvent corporations.

Greater economy is doubtless attainable, but probably not without legislative action. The reform which Mr. Scuppen favors is the creation of some permanent establishment or bureau for the liquidation of insolvent corporations, under steady official direction and control.

This remedy seems to us very objectionable. Every new Government institution of this kind is an additional centre of patronage and corruption. We are satisfied that the winding up process can be materially simplified and cheapened without resorting to such a measure. That it ought to be made simpler and cheaper at once is indisputable; and no more instructive contribution has been made to a clear understanding of the subject by the Legislature than this report of Mr. Scupperc's.

One of the most interesting features of weather, which brought a real snow storm after dark.

It is rather queer that, by common consent, the civilized world begins each new year with taking a holiday. Some people may consider it a redseming trait insorded humanity that it thus starts each twelvemonth by carefully putting pleasure before business. There is no day to the calendar so important in one sense for the general mercantile system as the one on which the accounts of the past are to be closed up and a fresh start taken; yet before doing this twenty-four hours are devoted to frolic. day of the new year has gone. To some extent the whole first week of January is an excepthe drawing rooms compete in making it a special period of prayers, plays, and parties.

During his Sunday lectures at Chickering restaurants, or railroad depots, the halls, doors, necessarily passive, its chergies being in- HUBLERUT correspondence, that she need stairways scats, and aisles shall be so arranged | and I much fear it might do so again. D. C.

Locking the doors does not facilitate egress. A man with a key to the exits is instructed by Prof. Appear to be near these, ready to unlock them in case of fire or other urgent necessity. Thus the safety of over a thousand people depends upon the fidelity with which this one man discharges his duty. If in case of fire this man should be seized with a panie, the audience would be caged in and at the mercy of the flames. Prof. ADLER should have the doors open.

It is a great thing to begin a year that has nothing ominous about it. It is also a great thing to have passed through a year which had a good deal that was ominous about it. Though the famous prophecy regarding 1881 was bogus. yet that date was undeniably one in which two eights backed up against each other and two ones flanked them. It is only once in 110 years that this sinister juxtaposition of numerals happens, and when it does happen it worries a smaller or larger portion of the human race. Besides, looking at this 1881 again, 1 from 8 is 7, and 8 less 1 is 7-two conjunctions of 7, a fatalistic number. But now that the year has passed, and the world still exists, and none of the twelvemonth's numerous comets pitched of Peru, the multitudinous disasters on land and sea, and the murder of Garrield-have breadth out of its orbit, we can trust the old globe more implicitly hereafter to go its ways. The figures 1882 have nothing mysterious about them, and no twisting can make them suspicious. Yet may not their events eclipse in magnitude even those of 1881?

The temperance societies have issued their usual annual appeal to ladies to refrain from setting alcoholic liquors before their New Year's callers. Some will give heed to this injunction. and many will not. The latter, however, may do a better work than is generally done if they will abandon to-day the pernicious habit of urging their guests to partake of wines or strong liquor. It is a mistaken hospitality to furnish anything more than the opportunity for the visitor to refresh himself after his fatiguing rounds, without that urging, as if refusal would be disobliging, which on this day, of all in the year, is an ili-judged kindness.

The great strategic movement of the prosscution in the Guiteau case, by which, just before closing their evidence, they succeeded in getting the prisoner into the dock, has brought forth little practical fruit. Guiteau is quite as conspicuous a character there as when among the counsel, takes quite as much part in the trial, and his remarks evidently afford quite as much amusement to the audience.

Six hundred miles in six days is what must now be demanded of the coming pedestrian who goes as he pleases. Since Fitzgen-ALD with his 582 miles has surpassed Vint with his 578, as easily as VINT had surpassed HUGHES'S 568, and as HUGHES had surpassed ROWELL's 566, and ROWELL had surpassed HART'S 565, and HART had surpassed WESTON, and WESTON BROWN, and BROWN O'LEARY, and o on down, surely the possibility of 600 miles is not so distant as that of 500 once seemed. It may very likely be reached in the new match. which Rowell, VINT, and PANCHOT have just made. There is obviously a limit to the distance possible for human heels, unless reenforced with wings, like Mercury's, or in some other way aided; but it is hard to guess closely what this limit is.

The Rev. A. B. SIMPSON recently resigned from a lucrative pastorate to devote himself to missionary work. He began this work yesterday evening with a service at the Academy of lusic. He said that he wished to make the Academy a Sunday evening resort for the half a million of this city who have no church to at tend. But it was noticeable last night that no poor folks were there, and the audience was composed of people in comfortable circum stances, all of whom seemed able to afford the luxury of a paw.

The disease prevailing in the Iowa Medial College is now admitted to be small-pox. If an institution of that character is ravaged by this disease, how can we visit reproaches for its prevalence upon those who have neither the

Senator Hoan has delivered a Garrield pration at Worcester; ex-Senator Blaine is to | campaign to the Bancock fund. deliver a GARFIELD oration at Washington. In neither one nor the other can the public take much interest, not because they fail to honor GARFIELD, but because they know, or think they know, without reading or hearing, substantially what is to be said.

## MR. TILDEN AS A LEADER.

Does the Democratic Party Deserve Him : TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Concerning Mr. Tilden and the Presidency a subect that has lately received considerable attention, I wish, with your permission, to say a word. Let me begin with a question: Does the Democratic party deserve to have Mr. Tilden as its standard bearer in 1884? If I am not much mistaken, a very large number of Democrats believe that it does not.

A little more than five years ago Mr. Tilden lifted the Democratic party from utter prostration and set it on its feet. As McClellan took hold of and reinspired the disorganized Army of the Potomac after its rout under Pope, and led it to the victory of Antietam, so did Mr. Tilden gather up and combine the various elements of the demoralized Democracy in 1876. and led the party to the grandest victory in its

What followed? The office-jobbing Democrats of the North and a clique of trading Demcrats in the South betrayed him. They sold him out, basely, shamefully, treacherously, and the fruits of the victory he had won were given over to his defeated opponent. The unparalleled crime of the electoral fraud had a worthy complement in the disgraceful conduct of those Democrats who connived at it, and gloated, as many of them did, over the stupendous wrong put upon their leader.

It was the plain duty of the party to renominate Mr. Tilden in 1880. The politicians who went to Cinciunati lacked gourage to perform that duty. The man they did nominate was a good man, but the man they should have nomnated was Samuel J. Tilden. The party owed it to itself and to him to reflect Mr. Tilden to the office out of which he had been cheated, and to put him into it. Instead of so doing, it passed him by. Cowards on the one hand and chainers on the other deprived him of his due, Hardly a voice in the Convention was bold enough to proclaim his rights. Hardly a dole-Now Year's Day was the sharpness of the gate was man'y enough to demand their recog-It almost seemed as though every one was afraid to mention Mr. Tilden's name. Indeed, it seemed as if there was but one man there with spirit enough to assert the duty of the party.

If Mr. Tilden were again before the people as a candidate, and I had the casting of a thousand votes. I should giadly give him all, not for any personal reason, for I do not know him, never met him, and probably never shall, but in vindication of outraged right, and because I believe him eminently worthy of the Presidential office. But how would be fare at the hands of the miserable party that treated him so basely five and when business is reopened already one years ago, and in another way repeated its baseness in 1880? Could the Democrats of the country be depended on to support Mr. Tilden in 1884 in the event of his nomination?

I think Mr. Tilden mas siready done more for the Democratic party than it has deserved. It owes him much; he owes it nothing. It has shown no desire to discharge its debt. Although Hail, Prof. ADLER has the doors leading to the I have been a Democrat since my first vote was street locked, and no one is admitted after the cast, I consider the party as it n w exists unbesture begins. The laws of 1871 and 1872 pro- | worthy of such a leader as the man who carried vide that in all buildings of a public character. It to victory in 1876, and has never since com such as hotels, churches, theatres, school houses. | plained of the treachery and ingratitude which he experienced in return. It betrayed him once,

SOME FACTS ABOUT GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

It will probably surprise most parsons to

learn that nearly one hundred and thirty witposses have been examined in the Guiteau trial. which will enter upon its eighth week to-morrow. Of these, twenty-two have been experts, of whom New York furnished eight. Massachusetts four, Wisconsin two, the District of Coumbia two, Ohio two, Connecticut one, Illinois one, Virginia one, and Tennessee one. Ten were subtremmed for the defence, but two of these testified for the prosecution. The testimony of the doctors has ranged from the declaration of Dr. Spitzka, that Guiteau was a moral monstrosity, in whom the symptoms of insanity were as well marked as he had ever seen them in an asylum to the assertion of Dr. Gray and others, that Guiteau is sane, and that, so far from exhibiting symptoms of insanity, he is playing a part in court. The witnesses whose testimony related to the shooting have been comparatively few. The first was Secretary Blame, who stood at Garfield's side when he was shot down. But nobody gave so clear and graphic an account of that scene as a young woman who happened to be at the depot in Washington on the morning of into our planet, and even its great events—the | the assessination, and whose eye caught the Czar's death, the Irish rebellion, the conquest | giint of the sunlight upon Guiteau's pistol as he aimed at the President's back. The majority of the witnesses besides the doctors not jogged this terrestrial ball of ours a hair's | have testified concerning Guiteau's life and conduct before and after the assassination. Although Guiteau in his speech on the firs day of the trial declared that it was the doctors and not be who really killed Garfield, the defence has not undertaken to show that there was any maipractice, and so a good deal of expert testimony has been saved. A difference of opinion upon this subject between Mr. Scoville and Mr. Robinson, who were at first associated in the defence, was understood to be the cause of Robinson's withdrawal from the case at an

early stage. Mr. Scoville says he will need all of this week to present his testimony in surrebuttal. If Judge Cox permits the defence to introduce certain witnesses who, it is claimed, can give important testimony concerning Guiteau's mental condition shortly before the assassination, then the prosecution will, in turn, bring in other new witnesses, and so the trial will be prolonged, probably, an additional week. Two of the lawyers for the prosecution are preparing to address the jury after the testimony is all in. and Mr. Scoville, it is said, is at work upon an elaborate summing up for his client. It is likely that at least a week will be consumed in the delivery of these speeches.

If the jury's verdict is in by the end of the tenth week, the progress of the trial must be proportionally more rapid hereafter than it has been heretofore. The trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the shooting of Philip Barton Key, which was conducted in the same court, lasted only about three weeks, while the three trials of Stokes for the killing of Fisk together occupied about ten weeks. The greater portion of the time has been consumed by the examination of the experts. The introduction of expert testi-mony is generally the cause of long trials. For instance, the trial of the Rev. Mr. Hayden on the charge of murdering Mary Stannard, in which a vast amount of information concorning the revelations of the microscope was displayed by pretentious professors before the wondering jurors, dragged along through more three months. The first trial of Jesse Billings for alleged wife murder. in which the experts directed their attention

principally to the characteristics of boot tracks, the power of firearms, and the ability of the human skull and window glass to resist bullets. lasted five weeks. But none of these murder trials compares in length to the case of Tilton against Beecher, which consumed six months. The cost of the Guiteau trial will be enormous. The Government pays the expense of the witnesses for the defence, and the costs all around aiready amount, it is said, to upward of

### MY DEAR BRADY UNGRATEFUL, And Borsey, too. was a Traitor.

From the Later-Ocean. A prominent Republican Congressman has prepared a speech, which he will deliver at an early day, in which he will show that none of the Star route money was used to secure the election of the Republican Presi dential candidate last year, but that, on the contrary, tracture to defeat the Randail delegates in Pennsylvania. to secure l'ancock's nomination. He will also show that

# A Rejected Amendment.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have a opy of the Whig Almanac for 1845, which contains the onstitution of the United States and its amandments. The amendments include Article XIII (thirteen), as fel-

Awards 13-If any citizen of the United States shall become claim, receive, or retain any title of notifity or homeor or shall, without the consent of Congress account and retain any present, person, office or encountered only kind whatever, from any king care. Rong, bring, or never to tweet, such present shall come to be a of taxes of more to fower, such present shall come to be a citizen of This article of the amendments was promosed at the and session of the Eleventh Congress. It must have been in force in 1845, when the Almanac was printed. Will you inform me, in your daily paper, when and how this article was annulled, for it must have been annulled. as the Thirteenth Amendment, as now known, is the one Saspesky, Ohio, Dec. 29.

It is true this amendment was passed by the Eleventh Congress; but it was not ratifled by the Legislatures of the necessary number of States. It never was in force as a part of the Constitution.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Do you notice that nearly all these murders, amendes, and other criminal horzors in this city are the work of foreigners? The native American is rarely gailty of such things,

## Rooke and McClellan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. George Rooke claims to be surprised that I have billed him to appear at my benefit on the 14th inst. to spar six rounds, Appear at my benefit on the 14th institution at Sparak rounds,
Marquis of Queenshirty rules for \$101.1 desire to inform the bublic that my amountegement was based on
Mr. Hocke sagreement and I expect time to Reppil. And
I now give Mr. Roche motion that I will account the
first te fight for \$3, 0 for the middle weight amounted in
it was a mean's arriving to must been it in appear
with the at my exhibition, and he must give the middie weight homors.

W. S. McClastan

New Hallroad from Chicago to Superior City. Sr. Paul, Jan. 1.—The Pioneer-Press has

inversation that the construction of the Charge, number of letters torwarded by the heat post amounted. Portage and Superior Radway is a fixed fact, and matths. To 101,207,500. work will be carried the want as rapidly as possible. raid will run from Courage to Superiorality. Wis-will be beyoned the Characterial Stomes. There is exalled his mines from Characterial Stomes. There is Willewater, on Which there is some win be form in the strong. Its time intention of the company track trans. Characterial translations of the company track translationally, and if there is no second to the securing laborates the first will be entire to the securing laborates the first will be entire to the securing laborates.

How Jay Gould's Flection is Viewed in Chicago Cure soo, Jan. 1 .- The election of Jay Could to be Pirmieurs of the Wahlah Hallouf thing height here his mean that there was be no true after between that mir and the charge formign.

## Gen. Iom Iwing's Bouble.

From the Bitchington Regulation.

#### A Post-Mortem Longing. unified years " So in a made I hope

Some woulding one or lormed will showly send. The half brand thereigh of on the same

"Above men to how bond a lineer board dought What strange, bego has posture a back frome about Since I was had note to this tone some mount?

( God at Le mid tweet my bring out And are the woulders of the upper ground? BUNBEAMS

-An effort is being made in Hartford to entorce an old bine inw which makes concert going or Sunday nights a penal offence.

-Minnie Brooks, a Chicago white woman drew public attention to herself a year ago by turnic her beer garden into a resignous mosting house, and taking the lead in revival meetings held therein. She has

now become constituous anew by marrying a negro. -Della Rose of Chattanooga made up her mind to marry at 15, notwith standing her latter's command to wait three years. While she should before a Sergyman, with the coremon's half performed, her three brothers broke into the room, brandished justols, and carried her away.

-A large portion of the proposed memo rial to Lord Beaconstield, at Hughenden, has been car ried out. A magnificent west window has been erected and the chancel wall has been richly decorated with paintings of evangelists prophets, and angels so as to harmonize with the east window, which is the gift of the late Earl's executors.

-A cry for matinées thrice a week draws from a London paper a protest mainst such crueity to actors, and some just remarks on the ignorance of the public as to the very hard work of an actor's hie. Six nights and a Saturday matinfe are, says the writer, enough for any one, and he is right

-The Temperance Colonization Society of Canada intends to establish a colony of total abstainers on a large scale. A million scree of Government land has been secured for the purpose, and people who have alcohol are invited to settle on it, the tarms being soid at slightly less than the established price.

-The King of Italy, a few days since, received the President of the International Association for Suppressing the Gambling Tables at Monte Carlo. The King manufested interest in the object of the association and a lively sense of the corrupting influence that the gambling establishment exercises on the whole Riviera. -- Victoria Stinson has just received \$60,

in Toronto, because she happened to be born in a mile

tary barrack at Aldershot, England, while Queen Vic-

toria was visiting the building. Her Majesty named the

baby after herest, and deposited \$25 in a bank, to be paid to her at the age of 21. The principal and interest have now been paid. - Managers of fly-by-night theatrical companies in the West are able, according to a recent exposure of their methods, to obtain manuscript copies of successful plays for \$10 each. As a play of ordinary length contains master equal to about twelve SUS columns, the

thieves are poorly paid for their labor of copying, aside from the difficulty of stealing the original--In speaking of fire-proof buildings, the American Architect says: "The ordinary so-called fire proof structures, consisting of a granite shell enclosing naked tron beams, carrying brick arches, and supported by up protected cast iron columns, in point of security against fire are little better than frames of timber and plans, and far interior to timber frames covered with wire clott

-Sudden wealth has had a bad effect on a Boston stock speculator. Formerly he was well-behaved Now he keeps his house lighted from attic to celler al night long, and passes hours in smashing costly china and glass. Occasionally he opens the windows, and yells like a lunatic. Officers who entered the house lately found bushels of broken articles. He goes to his office

in the daytime quite soberly. -The native journals in India are beginning to republish Land League speeches, and in several of them in the Mahratta district a full translation of the no rent manifesto is given. Extracts from Mr Parnell's addresses are quoted approvingly, and there is a pros pect of a Land League being started in Hindostan. With the present religious and famatical organization to form a nucleus, such a body would be a formidable engine for

the British Government to cope with. -A fashionable Frenchman became engaged lately to a girl who was reputed to have a considerable fortune, but when the dot came to be discussed among lawyers he found to his discust that it consisted chiefly of a choice collection of Egyptian mumnies, bequeathed to her by a father who was a devoted Egyptol egist. It was suggested to the disappointed sinter that he would realize a spicially income by travelling ound and exhibiting the property, but he didn't seem to see it, and the lady has escaped.

-Strauss has produced an operetta at Vienna, entitled "Der Lustice Krieg" (The Jovini War), which was received with frautic applause. One of the the uproar was deatening after each rendering. The composer was period with sowers. Archdules in the imperial boxes split their gloves and the medals on their uniforms danced as they vigorously clapped appplause Strauss's wire, in a bex at the premier, cried with pleasure at her husband's triumph.

-Strangers at Seville, Ohio, are astonished whom they see a house with doors ten see high, and everything else about it proportionate in size. Under a shed stands an enormous carriage, and, on entering the building much of the turniture is found to be about twice as bug as ordinary articles. This is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bates, the giants, who are familiar objects in the show world. They are between seven and a hall and eight feet in height, and common rooms and furniture are too small for them.

-Max Maretzek is distantly related by marriage to Patt. He has a lawout pending against her for a tour in Mexico. He is now living in Cincionati, and when Patti arrived in that city he proposed these same contractors expended large sums during the campaign to the Hancock fund.

a contenence. Nicolini replied: "If he comes here I will throw him down stairs." To this threat Maretzek answered: "I must respectfully invite Signer Nicount, alian M. Nicolas, to pay me a visit and explain first what social position in reference to Mine. Patri entitles him to throw

anybody down stairs who comes to see her on business." -According to the latest official information, vaccination as a direct advantage in layer with the people of ladia. During 1873-88 the operation was pertermed in Bengal in something the half a million more cases than in the previous year. Satisfactory returns were also obtained from the Rembay Presidency and the Surmers, thered, are to ready to accept vaccination that tonly remains to supply their with a competent staff of intest vaccinators, and to provide a regular supply of and lymph. In this respect they form an agreeable contrast to some of the propie of the Purpat, who show con-siderable opposition, which, however, appears to be due partly to ignorance and partly to the obstruction and spaticy of the iceal authorities.

-The development of the coal resources and industry of Germany has recently received much attention, due, in good part, to the encouraging character of the Numberg exhibition of that unmeral held some time since. It is a least that the Westphalian coal is su-perior to heating power to singust, and the investigations carried on by some of the most eminent geologists make its from though the statement is name what surprising, that termany is in possession of coal fields incomparably more extensive than any that England can show. The Westpholian coal basin alone, it is sant, is capable of producing, for seven denturies to come, the same quantity of best coal annually that all England now yields, and not only this, but the basin is not yet fully explored, and is believed to be capable of material extension.

-The concluding volume of the work, The Franco-German War of 1-7-71, by the Staff of the German Army." has just been published. Nine years have passed since the appearance of the first volume. The new volume contains statistics from which we cather that the German army last firme top war 6.247 officers and 100.400 men, on this number 40.00 fell enther before the enemy or died of their we unds or of ill-mess, the rest were wounded. The whole forces of the varinamanoyam, eto wa a contit 111. There and 140094 mon. who makes the me and 1110,54 mentok jail to the campaign. With a ween months cont oracle were more duri the first mephals, and 12. Struments received in the reserve becomes. The

-The census has been taken all over Frace, but the result will markly be an win before the middle of March, so the draw min, and the various stataking tables will of the much litter Meanwalls, it is indepenting to be a line, this the partial time e white progressive points of the endings from a feather was of a second or the ending of the control of the ending of the control of the ending of the ending of the ending of the end of the ending of the end of the tion bears but the year 1971 a well a distinction Crearly Torrison. The war and the lorses and misery ment if his entaried, coupled with the serrouler of Alexander size, were the calle of this contained one come. In 1-70, however, numbers ( of alexander page) to AND AND THE COURT BOAT HE PRODUCTION OF PROPER WATER CORRESPONDED TO A STATE OF THE PROPERTY O

A Kert St. Lat. Line -When the Duke of Rubin adward and Loansmost a francis from the control of the control If he bridge the common the bridge the same to be the bridge to be a superior to be a super notes to the extra Transport or was last vide. The notes were transported anguings would probably turnish a cursons chaptes